United Nations A/71/804–S/2017/154

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 February 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 41
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 21 February 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 20 February 2017, addressed to you by Yasa Yeşilada, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Office of the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

17-02929 (E) 010317

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 February 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith a letter dated 16 February 2017, addressed to you by Sibel Siber, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosure).

The original of the said letter is being mailed to you separately.

(*Signed*) Yasa **Yeşilada**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

As might have already come to your attention, the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives took a decision on 10 February 2017 to commemorate the 1950 enosis plebiscite in Greek Cypriot schools.

Enosis, which literally means the unification of the island with Greece, not only ignored the existence and identity of the Turkish Cypriot people, one of the co-owners of the island, but was the underlying reason behind the Cyprus dispute. As you are well aware, the Greek Cypriot side's aim of enosis resulted eventually in the destruction of the 1960 partnership Republic of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot partner, which carried out an onslaught on the Turkish Cypriot people and forcibly expelled them from the State organs, bringing about the Security Council decision to send a United Nations peacekeeping force to Cyprus in 1964.

Given these historical facts, such a decision, particularly at a time when the negotiation process has reached a critical and historical stage, is in contravention of the ongoing negotiation process and the Joint Declaration of 11 February 2014. In fact, at the heart of enosis lies the Hellenization of the island, the antithesis of a bizonal, bicommunal federation based on the political equality of the two sides and the equal status of the two constituent States.

It is even graver that, instead of expressing his dismay, the Greek Cypriot leader, Nicos Anastasiades, is attempting to downplay this decision, which aims to inject younger generations with the idea of enosis, the very cause of the Cyprus question.

This attitude once more justifies the Turkish Cypriot side's insistence on such issues as political equality, effective participation in the decision-making process, primary law and the continuation of the Treaties of Guarantee and of Alliance.

Coupled with the recent intransigent attitude of the Greek Cypriot leadership at the negotiation table, this decision has further escalated suspicions concerning the Greek Cypriot side's goodwill and sincerity towards finding a solution within the framework of United Nations parameters and has deepened the distrust of the Turkish Cypriot people towards the Greek Cypriot side. Naturally, the Turkish Cypriot people as a whole are deeply concerned about the efforts of the Greek Cypriot leadership to keep the idea of enosis and the Hellenization of Cyprus alive, which is perceived as a threat to their very existence. Within this context, I deem it necessary to emphasize that there is consensus across the whole political spectrum and among the Turkish Cypriot people regarding this decision and the attitude of the Greek Cypriot leadership in this respect.

I would like to seize this opportunity to bring to your kind attention a joint declaration by the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus condemning the decision of the Greek Cypriot parliament to commemorate the enosis plebiscite in Greek Cypriot schools (see attachment).

This decision of the Greek Cypriot parliament and the stance of Mr. Anastasiades have dealt a serious blow to the confidence between the two leaders and the two peoples on the island, which is extremely detrimental to your mission of good offices. I therefore hope and trust that you will take immediate action to ensure that the Greek Cypriot leadership steps back from this historical error which may lead to irreparable outcomes.

(*Signed*) Sibel **Siber**
Speaker

Attachment

Joint declaration by the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus condemning the decision of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives to commemorate the enosis plebiscite in Greek Cypriot schools

13 February 2017

- It is well known by all which historical facts the Turkish Cypriot people recall with regard to "enosis", the movement which ignores the existence and identity of the Turkish Cypriot people, one of the co-owners of the island of Cyprus.
- Despite all past experiences, our people have always put forward their willingness to reach a solution which ensures that the painful events of the past will not be repeated. The Turkish Cypriot people voted in favour of the Annan plan in 2004 and subsequently kept alive their will to reach a settlement.
- The Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has supported all of the settlement negotiation processes to date in accordance with the will of our people and has taken decisions in support of a solution in line with United Nations parameters. Most recently, it has expressed full support for the document signed by the two leaders on 11 February 2014.
- Despite the Turkish Cypriot side's continuing will for a solution, the decision taken by the House of Representatives of the Greek Cypriot Administration to commemorate in schools the 1950 plebiscite for enosis constitutes an approach which is in complete contravention of the document of 11 February 2014 as well as the ongoing negotiation process.
- It should be well known that this decision has been perceived by the Turkish Cypriot side as serious disrespect for the main philosophy behind the negotiation process, has deepened the distrust of the Turkish Cypriot people towards the Greek Cypriots and has further escalated suspicions concerning the Greek Cypriot side's goodwill and sincerity towards finding a solution within the framework of United Nations parameters.
- We seriously condemn the fact that the Greek Cypriot side has brought "enosis" to the agenda at a time when the process to find a solution to the Cyprus problem is ongoing, and we request that the United Nations take immediate action to ensure that the Greek Cypriot side steps back from this historical error which may lead to irreparable outcomes.

Sibel Siber
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Tufan Erhürman
Leader of the Republican Turkish Party

Hüseyin Özgürgün
Leader of the National Unity Party

Serdar Denktaş
Leader of the Democrat Party

pp Hüseyin Angolemli
Leader of the Communal Democracy Party

Independent members of parliament

United Nations S/2017/155

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 February 2017

Original: English

Identical letters dated 22 February 2017 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit herewith the Tunis Declaration in support of political settlement in Libya, which was adopted on 20 February 2017 at the conclusion of the meeting that was held in Tunis on 19 and 20 February 2017, among the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, the Algerian Minister for Maghreb Affairs, African Union and Arab League and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs (see annex).

We should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sabri **Boukadoum**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Algeria

(*Signed*) Amr Abdellatif **Aboulatta**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Egypt

(*Signed*) Mohamed Kaled **Khlari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Tunisia

17-03364 (E) 090317 100317

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 February 2017 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Tunis ministerial declaration to support a comprehensive political solution in Libya

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Arab Republic of Egypt, having met on 19 and 20 February 2017 in Tunis at the invitation of the Republic of Tunisia on the initiative of His Excellency Mr. Béji Caïd Essebsi of the Republic of Tunisia, with a view to reaching a political solution through comprehensive dialogue and national reconciliation in Libya,

Commending the efforts made by Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia to bring together the views of Libyan actors and ensure their return to dialogue with a view to tackling the areas of disagreement that have hampered implementation of the political agreement signed in Skhirat on 17 December 2015, by organizing dialogue and consultations and hosting all of the Libyan actors of all allegiances and outlooks,

Recognizing the standing of Libya as a neighbour and a member of the League of Arab States and the Arab Maghreb Union; recognizing also the strong historic ties between the Libyan people and the peoples of the region and their exchanges, interdependence and shared future; noting that the instability in Libya has repercussions for immediately neighbouring States, including insecurity, cross-border crime and, most dangerously, terrorism and clandestine migration,

Deeply concerned at the humanitarian situation and living conditions of the Libyan people owing to the stalled political process and the repercussions for the humanitarian situation and access to public services for Libyan civilians,

Mindful of the extensive harm that the loss of control has inflicted on Libya; considering that the situation of anticipation and paralysis cannot continue; considering also that Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia have a historic duty to act promptly and press the Libyans to move beyond the current stumbling block and open new horizons for a political solution through dialogue among Libyans, with the support of the three States and under United Nations auspices, with a view to arriving at consensus-based amendments to the political agreement that would ensure its implementation in accordance with the time frame set forth therein,

Emphasizing the need to respect the principles of international law concerning the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly the Security Council resolutions on the Libyan issue, such as resolution 2259 (2015) of 23 December 2015 concerning the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement, as that resolution constitutes the international legal frame of reference for a political solution in Libya and amounts to a consensus-based framework with a view to emerging from the Libyan crisis; emphasizing also the role and responsibility of the United Nations in sponsoring political dialogue and following up implementation of the agreement and its outcomes,

Underscoring the pivotal role of the mechanism of States neighbouring Libya and of the United Nations and international and regional bodies,

Recalling the main principles that were agreed at the ten ministerial meetings of the States neighbouring Libya that were held in Cairo, N'Djamena, Khartoum, Algiers, Tunis and Niamey,

Have reviewed the efforts made by the three States to help find a consensus-based solution among all of the Libyan actors of all allegiances and outlooks, and have agreed on the following principles:

1. Intensive efforts should continue with a view to achieving comprehensive reconciliation in Libya, without marginalizing any party, in the context of dialogue among Libyans with the support of the three States and under United Nations auspices;

2. It is essential to remain committed to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya and to the political solution, which is the only way out of the Libyan crisis. That solution should be based on, and take as a framework, the Libyan Political Agreement signed on 17 December 2015. An agreement should be made to support the consensus-based proposals of the Libyan actors aimed at formulating supplementary provisions and amendments that would make it possible to implement the agreement;

3. Any military solution to the Libyan crisis should be rejected, as should any foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Libya. The solution can be reached only among Libyans, and the dialogue should include all of the Libyan actors, whatever their outlooks or political allegiances;

4. Action should be taken to preserve the unity of the civilian institutions of the Libyan State that are set forth in the political agreement, namely, the Council of Ministers, the House of Representatives and the State Council. This includes preserving the unity of the Libyan Army in accordance with the provisions of the Libyan Political Agreement, so that it can fulfil its national role by maintaining security and combating terrorism, cross-border crime and clandestine migration;

5. The three States should continue their efforts at the ministerial level by coordinating with one another and with the Libyan political actors in order to overcome the obstacles in place. The outcomes of the ministerial meeting should be transmitted to His Excellency the President of Tunisia, Béji Caïd Essebsi, His Excellency the President of Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and His Excellency the President of Egypt, Abdel Fattah Al Sisi, in preparation for the tripartite summit in Algiers. The Tunis ministerial declaration should lay the groundwork with a view to intensifying and fostering dialogue among the Libyan actors in accordance with a specific time frame that is to be agreed subsequently through consultations among the concerned Libyan actors and the United Nations, as the official sponsor of the Libyan Political Agreement and of any new understandings regarding corrections or amendments thereto;

6. The three States should jointly and formally transmit the Tunis ministerial declaration to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and the Chair of the Commission of the African Union, and have it circulated as a document of the three organizations.

Done and signed at Tunis on Monday, 20 February 2017.

(*Signed*) Abdelkader **Messahel**
Minister of Maghreb Affairs, the African Union
and the League of Arab States
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

(*Signed*) Sameh Hassan Shokry **Selim**
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Arab Republic of Egypt

(*Signed*) Khemais **Jhinaoui**
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Tunisia

United Nations S/2017/156

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 March 2017
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 22 February 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith humanitarian and information bulletins from the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 17-21 February 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) P. **Iliichev**
Acting Permanent Representative

17-03525 (E) 070317 080317

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 22 February 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Humanitarian bulletin of the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (17 February 2017)

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic by the Russian Federation

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides has carried out seven humanitarian operations in Aleppo city (six) and in Haylunah in Hama governorate (one).

In Aleppo city (in the Bab al-Hadid, Akramiyah, Old Aleppo and Shaykh Maqsud districts and at schools in the Khalidiyah and Karim al-Da'da' districts) 3.75 tons of bread, 3,000 hot meals and 200 food parcels were delivered.

Three hundred food parcels were distributed to residents of Haylunah in Hama governorate.

Over the past 24 hours, humanitarian assistance has been provided to 6,580 residents.

Russian Air Force military transport aircraft delivered 18 tons of humanitarian cargo (toys, essential goods, stationery and school supplies) to the Humaymim airbase, as part of the Children of Russia to Children of Syria campaign.

A total of 26.1 tons of humanitarian cargo has been delivered to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic by international organizations

Russian aircraft dropped 17.8 tons of humanitarian cargo (food products) that the Syrian authorities had received through the United Nations to the city of Dayr al-Zawr.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (18 February 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire agreement has been signed with Ram Jabal in Homs governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,260.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire of 27 February 2016 remains unchanged at 110.

The number of populated areas which the Syrian government forces have liberated from armed groups of the international terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant since 1 January 2017 remains unchanged at 51.

Over the past 24 hours, government forces have gained control of 8.4 square kilometres. A total area of 1,729.6 square kilometres has been liberated since 1 January 2017.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

At 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The number of Syrian opposition armed groups that have joined the ceasefire regime remains unchanged at 64.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement has reported five violations: three in Hama governorate, one in Ladhiqiyah governorate and one in Idlib governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported 23 violations in the following governorates: 7 in Hama, 6 in Dar'a, 5 in Idlib, 3 in Aleppo and 2 in Homs.

During its investigations, the Russian representative office confirmed 7 violations of the ceasefire regime and was unable to confirm the other 16.

Humanitarian bulletin of the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (18 February 2017)

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic by the Russian Federation

The Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides has carried out three humanitarian operations in the cities of Ladhiqiyah and Homs and in the populated area of Hawsh-Sultan in Damascus governorate.

Over the past 24 hours, 6.6 tons of food were delivered to the city of Ladhiqiyah.

Five hundred and fifty food parcels were distributed to residents of Hawsh-Sultan in Damascus governorate.

Arts and crafts supply kits and stuffed animals were delivered to preschools in the city of Homs.

Over the past 24 hours, humanitarian assistance has been provided to 3,590 residents. In total, 8.8 tons of humanitarian cargo has been distributed to the population.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic by other States and international organizations

An Il-76 Russian Air Force military transport aircraft delivered 17.9 tons of humanitarian cargo (food, clothing, blankets), sent by the Republic of Armenia, to the Humaymim airbase.

Over the past 24 hours, the United Nations and partners have continued to provide food, medical, psychological and legal assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic. Work is also continuing to restore infrastructure and provide temporary accommodations to those in need.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (19 February 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, three ceasefire agreements have been signed with Oubb-al-Hat, Umm al-Amad and Hafiyah in Hama governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,263.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire of 27 February 2016 remains unchanged at 110.

The number of populated areas which Syrian government forces have liberated from armed groups of the international terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) since 1 January 2017 has increased to 53.

Over the past 24 hours, government forces have gained control of 50.5 square kilometres. A total area of 1,780.1 square kilometres has been liberated since 1 January 2017.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

At 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The number of Syrian opposition armed groups that have joined the ceasefire regime remains unchanged at 64.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement has reported eight violations: four in Ladhiqiyah governorate and four in Hama governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported 13 violations in the following governorates: 3 in Damascus, 2 in Dar'a, 1 in Idlib, 2 in Ladhiqiyah, 3 in Hama and 2 in Homs.

During its investigations, the Russian representative office confirmed 2 violations of the ceasefire regime and was unable to confirm the other 11.

Humanitarian bulletin of the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (19 February 2017)

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic by the Russian Federation

The Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides has carried out six humanitarian operations in Aleppo city (five) and Muzayri'ah in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

Over the past 24 hours in Aleppo city, in the Sadd al-Lawz Shaykh Maqsud and Tishrin districts, and in schools in the Firdaws and Akramiyah districts, 3.3 tons of bread and 2,500 hot meals were provided to residents.

Three hundred food parcels were distributed to residents of Muzayri'ah in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

Over the past 24 hours, 5,680 residents have received humanitarian assistance. A total of 5.2 tons of humanitarian cargo has been distributed to the population.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic by international organizations

Over the past 24 hours, the United Nations and partners have continued to provide food, medical, psychological and legal assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic. Work is also continuing to restore infrastructure and provide temporary accommodations to those in need.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (20 February 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, four ceasefire agreements have been signed with Hawsh al-Faddaliya in Damascus governorate, Qal'at-Bani-Isra'l and Mirdasiyah in Ladhiqiyah governorate and Umm al-Daam in Homs governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,267.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire of 27 February 2016 remains unchanged at 110.

The number of populated areas which the Syrian government forces have liberated from armed groups of the international terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) since 1 January 2017 remains unchanged at 53.

A total area of 1,780.1 square kilometres has been liberated since 1 January 2017.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

At 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The number of Syrian opposition armed groups that have joined the ceasefire regime remains unchanged at 64.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement has reported nine violations: one in Damascus governorate, one in Idlib governorate, five in Ladhiqiyah governorate and two in Hama governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported eight violations of the consolidated agreement in the following governorates: one in Damascus, two in Dar'a, two in Hama and three in Homs.

During its investigations, the Russian representative office was unable to confirm any of these incidents.

Humanitarian bulletin of the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (20 February 2017)

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic by the Russian Federation

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides has carried out six humanitarian operations in Aleppo city, during which four tons of bread were delivered to residents of the districts of Hamdaniyah-3, Bani Zayd and Shaykh Maqsud, and at Abdulaziz Faris School (in the Jazmati district), Zaki-Jum'ah School (Sukkari district) and Radwan Suwayd School (Central district).

Over the past 24 hours, 2,880 residents have received humanitarian assistance.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic by international organizations

Russian aircraft dropped 20.6 tons of humanitarian cargo (food products) which was received by the Syrian authorities through the United Nations, to the city of Dayr al-Zabwr.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (21 February 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire agreements have been signed with Jawr al-Basha in Damascus governorate and Thawrah in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,269.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire of 27 February 2016 remains unchanged at 110.

The number of populated areas which the Syrian government forces have liberated from armed groups of the international terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) since 1 January 2017 remains unchanged at 53.

A total area of 1,780.1 square kilometres has been liberated since 1 January 2017.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

At 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The number of Syrian armed opposition groups that have joined the ceasefire regime remains unchanged at 64.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement has reported 10 violations: 3 in Aleppo governorate, 1 in Idlib governorate, 5 in Ladhiqiyah governorate and 1 in Hama governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported 23 violations in the following governorates: 5 in Aleppo, 6 in Damascus, 3 in Dar'a, 1 in Idlib, 4 in Hama and 4 in Homs.

During its investigations, the Russian representative office was unable to confirm any of the incidents.

United Nations S/2017/157

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 February 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 22 February 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith a copy of the vision of the Government of Iraq for the post-victory phase following the recapture of areas controlled by Da'esh (see annex), as laid out by the Prime Minister, Haider Al Abadi, in a speech delivered on 14 January 2017 at the conference on the Baghdad dialogue, in which he presented seven interconnected points on community dialogue and reconciliation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Mohamed Ali **Alhakim**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-03182 (E) 010317 020317

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 22 February 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Vision of the Iraqi Government for the post-victory phase following the recapture of territories seized by the terrorist gangs of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)

Below is the vision of the Iraqi Government for the post-victory phase following the recapture of territories seized by the terrorist gangs of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL):

- First: We must restore security, stability and basic services; enable displaced persons to return to their homes and ensure that they participate in rebuilding what ISIL has destroyed; care for the families of those killed, the wounded and the fighters who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country, as well as the victims of terrorism; reform society in order to eliminate the legacy of ISIL and uproot the culture of violence and hatred; and make a concerted national effort to achieve those humanitarian and patriotic goals.
- Second: We must be committed to respecting and coexisting peacefully with the diverse religious, sectarian and ideological national stakeholders and respecting their holy places; protecting minorities; and ensuring the sanctity of the places of worship of all religions and creeds, as this is a pillar of societal reconciliation.
- Third: We must prevent the recurrence of the aberrant conditions that prevailed in Iraq in the period prior to ISIL taking control of the cities, namely, incitement, tension and hateful sectarian and nationalist entrenchment at the expense of the country's best interests. This is what allowed ISIL to take over cities and governorates, and thus a discourse of patriotism, unity and cooperation must be promoted. Neither ISIL nor any other criminal terrorist organization must be allowed to return or take shelter in recaptured cities, and new terrorist cells must not be allowed to grow.
- Fourth: It is vital to establish good neighbourly relations that are based on shared interests with neighbouring countries and countries of the region, and to ensure that we act on the basis of our national will and our resolve as independent Iraqis with respect to our national issues and interests, and that we do not allow our decision-making or our positions to be tied to foreign interests.
- Fifth: The possession of weapons must be restricted to the State, and there must be complete demilitarization. All components of the State and society must respect the rulings of the judiciary and the rule of law.
- Sixth: We must all continue, with all strength and determination, to combat corruption in all its forms, as it is the greatest hotbed of terrorism and crime.

- Seventh: In the interest of ensuring fairness and equality of opportunity, State agencies and organizations must be protected against political interference, quotas and the monopolization of official and public positions. Appointments should be reserved for competent individuals who can work independently and with professionalism.